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Outline Studies in
Biblical Facts and History

DePuy-Travis



Class BS591

Book .D4

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Outline Studies in Biblical Facts and History

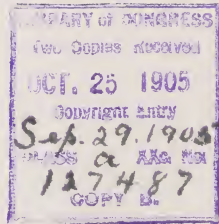
BY

Joseph
I. N. DE PUY,
J. B. TRAVIS.



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TO THE
YOKE-FELLOWS BAND

OF THE
YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION,
AT ROCHESTER, N. Y.,

in whose stimulating fellowship was derived the inspiration for these lessons,

THIS BOOK
IS AFFECTIONATELY DEDICATED.

OUTLINE OF STUDIES.

PART ONE—INTRODUCTORY LESSONS—THE BIBLE.

- Lesson 1. The Old Testament
- Lesson 2. The New Testament.
- Lesson 3. History of the English Bible Translations.
- Lesson 4. Why we believe the Bible.

PART TWO—HISTORICAL STUDY OF THE OLD TESTAMENT.

Period I. The Human Race.

- Lesson 1. Adam; Enoch; Noah.

Period II. The Chosen Family.

- Lesson 2. Abraham and Isaac.
- Lesson 3. Jacob and Joseph.

Period III. The Israelitish People.

- Lesson 4. Israel in Egypt.
- Lesson 5. Israel in Sinai.
- Lesson 6. Israel in the Wilderness.
- Lesson 7. Israel in Canaan.

Period IV. The Israelitish Kingdom.

- Lesson 8. The United Kingdom.
- Lesson 9. The United Kingdom—Concluded.
- Lesson 10. The Divided Kingdom—Northern Kingdom.
- Lesson 11. The Divided Kingdom—Southern Kingdom.
- Lesson 12. Monarchy of Judah.

Period V. The Jewish Province.

Lesson 13. Captivity and Restoration.

PART THREE—HISTORICAL STUDY OF THE NEW TESTAMENT.

Period I. The Life of Christ.

Lesson 1. Thirty Years of Private Life and Judean Ministry.

Lesson 2. The Galilean and Perean Ministries.

Lesson 3. The Passion Week and Period of the Resurrection.

Period II. The Early Church.

Lesson 4. The Pentecostal Church.

Lesson 5. The Transitional Church.

Lesson 6. The Gentile Church.

Lesson 7. The Gentile Church—Concluded.

PART FOUR—CONCLUDING LESSONS.

Review.

Examination.

INTRODUCTION.

This set of lessons does not profess to be an exhaustive study of the whole Bible. It does profess, however, to present the salient facts and prominent persons of the Book, so that the average man may gain a comprehensive idea of its unity, also that he may be increasingly convinced that it is the Word of God.

That it is altogether original, its authors do not claim. In the Old Testament and in the Acts and Epistles, the General Divisions are taken from "Revised Normal Lessons," by Rev. J. L. Hurlbut, D. D., and in the Gospels, the Harmony of Stevens and Burton is used. In the selection of facts and persons and the general arrangement, we have followed our own ideas. We are also indebted to Mr. J. W. Baker, at one time a secretary in the Rochester Association, for four of the charts in the Introductory Lessons.

Daily readings have been given that the work may be definite. They are not so long but that they may be easily gone over in a few minutes. All the additional reading one can do will tend to a much better preparation. Of course, it will be seen that the questions are merely suggestive aids, to assist the student in getting the thought of the text.

The Seventh Day is "Recitation Day"—hence is left without Scripture assignment.

The reason for the preparation of these studies is, that in the several years of service as teachers in the Yoke-Fellows Band of the Rochester Association, the authors were unable to find any work already prepared which would give the average work-

ing young man, with but little time for study, a broad view of the Bible in a few lessons. With this class of men in mind, the authors have sought to combine the following points:

1. *Brevity.* A course requiring a certain amount of preparation, with reasonable certainty that the average working young man could cover the ground with his Bible only.

2. *Comprehensiveness.* A course such that, if the student is conscientious in his preparation, the completion of it will give a clear grasp of the whole Book, so that men and times will stand out in rational distinctness, yet in vital relations.

3. *Germinal.* Of such a character that out of it may grow, naturally and logically, succeeding years of study which shall unfold in detail that which has been taken up in a more general way.

The four Introductory Lessons are designed to be really what the term signifies, bringing before the students the facts which would induce a keener interest in the study of the Bible, making them acquainted with some of the marvelous ways by which God has kept for men this wondrous record of His grace, and also presenting to them some of the proofs by which the Book is authenticated, thus strengthening their faith.

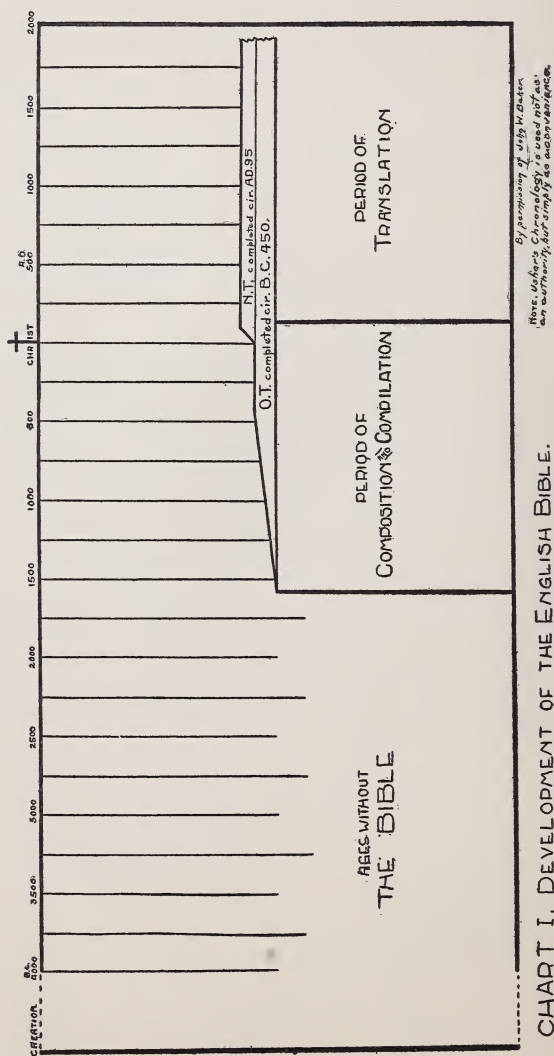
If these lessons shall aid in any degree in helping men to a closer fellowship with God through a knowledge of His Word, we shall feel amply repaid.

To the care of Him who is able to use all things to the glory of His name we entrust this work.

IRVING N. DEPUY,
JOSEPH B. TRAVIS.

PART I. INTRODUCTORY LESSONS—THE BIBLE.

These four opening lessons are introductory. More material is given in these than in the remaining studies, because there are certain facts which need explanation for a clear understanding of the Bible. These lessons are elemental but important. Facts about the authorship, composition and construction of the two parts of the Bible are necessary to a working knowledge of the Book. The story of the translation of the Bible into our mother tongue is full of inspiration, while it brings the conviction that this very preservation reveals its divine authorship. The aim of these lessons is also to refute the contention that the Revised Version is an arbitrary changing of the Word of God.



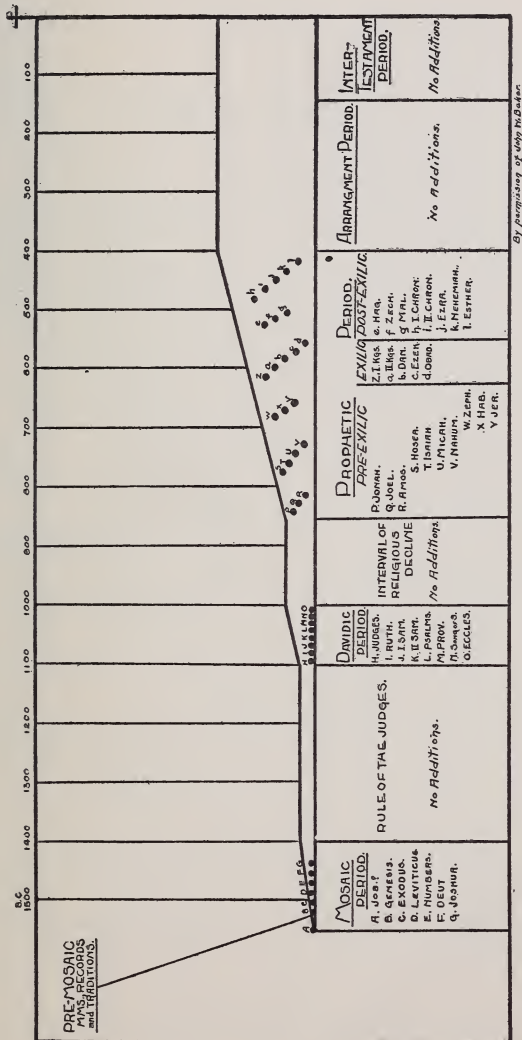


CHART II. PERIOD OF COMPOSITION AND COMPILATION. PART I. OLD TESTAMENT.

BOOKS OF THE OLD TESTAMENT.

[illegible]

BOOKS OF THE NEW TESTAMENT.

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THE BIBLE.

LESSON 1. THE OLD TESTAMENT.

Christianity is the religion of a divine person, but the knowledge of that person is embodied in a Book. Therefore, the Bible, as containing the original documents of our faith, must be studied by the earnest Christian that he may know of Christ.

John 5:39; John 20:31; II Tim. 3:16, 17.

1. The Bible as a whole. Names applied to it.

(1) In the Bible itself:

a. As from God—the “Word of God,” Eph. 6:17.

b. As a spoken revelation—“Oracles,” Acts 7:38; Rom. 3:2.

c. As a written revelation—“Scriptures.” Luke 24:45, 46; John 5:39.

d. From its contents—“Law and Prophets,” Luke 24:44.

e. Figurative names—“Seed,” Luke 8:11; “Sword,” Eph. 6:17; “Milk and Meat,” Heb. 5:12, 13, 14; I Peter 2:2; “Honey,” Ezek. 3:3.

(2) In common use:

a. Bible. This term is from the Greek word *Biblia*, which means books. The ancient books were written on the *bibylus* or papyrus reed and from this came the Greek word *Biblus* (Matt. 1:1). The word was transferred to the Latin and after certain euphonic changes comes to us as a singular noun.

Because of this supreme value these writings were called “the Books,” Dan. 9:2, R. V., and it was

Chrysostom who first applied the term to the entire collection of sixty-six books in the 4th century, A. D. Our singular noun betokens the Bible as one voice speaking to us, not many voices.

The title "The Bible" first appears in English in Coverdale's translation. (See Lessons 3, 4, (4), (a)

b. Canonical Scriptures. The word "Canon" originally meant a straight reed for measuring, hence a rule, a standard. As applied to the Bible, it is "the collection of books which constitute the original written rule of the Christian faith" (Westcott).

It has been suggested that this term arose from such passages as Gal. 6:16, Phil. 3:16, where the word "rule" is the translation of the word *Kanoni-kos*.

c. Testaments or Covenants. The latter word is the better word. In II Cor. 3:14, 6, Paul writes of the "Old Covenant" and "Ministers of the New Covenant." By the end of the 2nd century these expressions were established to distinguish the Jewish and Christian Scriptures.

In translating into Latin, the word "Testamentum" was used, and from this our English word. If the word covenants were used, the idea would be clearer that these two parts are the record of God's two agreements with the human race (Heb. 8:4-13).

2. The Old Testament.

(1) The Title. It is called the *Old Testament* as containing God's first covenant with His people.

(2) Language in which it was written. Much the greater part was written in Hebrew, though certain portions of Ezra, Jeremiah and Daniel are Aramaic, a language closely akin to the Hebrew.

(3) Number of books, thirty-nine. Note—"Old" has three letters, "Testament" has 9, side by side, 39.

(4) Division of the books:

a. The Jewish division was threefold, Luke 24:44, in the following order:

The Law—First five books.

The Prophets—

Joshua to II Kings, except Ruth.

Isaiah, Jeremiah and Ezekiel.

The twelve Minor Prophets.

The Writings—

Psalms, Proverbs, Job.

Song of Solomon, Ruth, Lamentations, Ecclesiastes, Esther.

Daniel, Ezra, Nehemiah, I and II Chronicles.

b. Our present division: (See chart, Books of O. T.)

(a) Pentateuch, five books;

(b) Historical, twelve books;

(c) Poetical, five books;

(d) Major Prophets, five books.

(e) Minor Prophets, twelve books.

(5) Authors. The exact number of them is not known. The Prophets wrote the books that bear their names. Other authors are: Moses, Joshua, Samuel, David, Solomon.

(6) Composition. Written as God directed. II Pet. 1:21; Ex. 20:1; Deut. 31:9; Josh. 24:26; I Sam. 10:25.

(7) Collection. (See Charts I and II.)

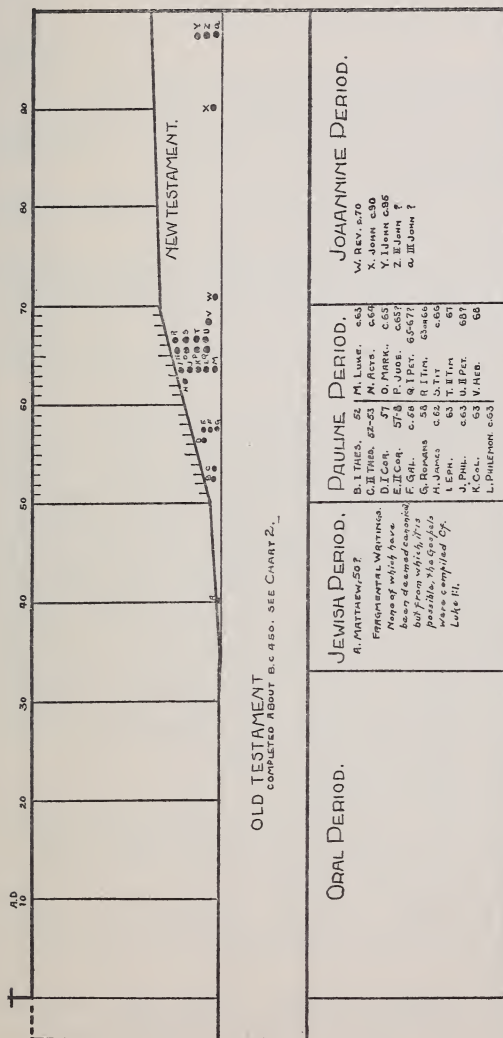
a. The law given to Moses was carefully preserved. Deut. 31:24-26.

b. Books were added as written. I Sam. 10:25.

c. Ezra collected the books written up to his time. The rest were added by some unknown

person. We know that in 170 B. C., at the time of the persecution instigated by Antiochus Epiphanes, who sought to destroy the Scriptures, the thirty-nine books were accepted by the Jews as the word of God.

Suggestions.—Learn the books of the Old Testament. Be able to “bound a book” by giving the books before and after it.



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CHART III. PERIOD OF COMPOSITION AND COMPILATION. PART 2. NEW TESTAMENT.

LESSON 2. THE NEW TESTAMENT.

1. Relation of the New Testament to the Old Testament.

(1) The Old Testament is the record of the preparation *for* Christ.

The New Testament is the record of the revelation *of* Christ, therefore one must know both to understand either.

The Old Testament is prophecy; the New Testament is its fulfilment.

See Luke 4:16-21; 24:24-27; John 5:39.

(2) The close relationship of these parts is found in the constant quotation of the Old Testament by the New Testament writers. About three hundred direct quotations from the Old Testament are in the New Testament taken from twenty-five books, and there are references to persons and events taken from thirty-three books. Thus six books only are not referred to in the New Testament: Judges, Ecclesiastes, Song of Solomon, Esther, Ezra, Nehemiah.

What folly to attempt to discard the Old Testament, of which Christ spoke the words found in Matt. 5:17-18; Luke 16:17; John 5:39.

2. The New Testament.

(1) Title. It is called the New Testament as containing God's last covenant with His people.

(2) Language. Greek.

(3) Number of books, twenty-seven. Note—"New" has 3 letters; "Testament" 9; 3 multiplied by 9 gives 27.

(4) Division of books. (See chart, Books of N. T.)

a. Biographical, The Life of Christ in the Gospels, four.

b. Historical, Acts of Apostles, one.

c. Pauline epistles, Romans to Hebrews, fourteen.*

d. Catholic (general) epistles, James to Jude, seven.

e. Prophetical, Revelation, one.

(5) Authors. Eight in number. Matthew, one; Mark, one; Luke, two; John, five; Paul, thirteen; James, one; Peter, two; Jude, one; Unknown, one. (See 4, Note.)

(6) Composition. (See chart III. Composition and Compilation.) During the first twenty years after Christ's ascension, it is supposed that there were fragmentary accounts written of the life of Jesus, (Luke 1:1-4). None of these have survived, and their disappearance is a strong proof that the four gospels were regarded as authentic by the early church. The apostles as eye witnesses, (John 21:24; Acts 4:20,) spoke first from memory of the deeds of Christ's life, the Holy Spirit helping them (John 14:26). But the need of a permanent record was apparent and thus four men, each from his own point of view, wrote a biographical sketch. The spread of the gospel in all the world and the rise of churches called for a history of the movement (The Acts), and the need of instructions and reproof on the part of the churches and individuals gave rise to the letters of Paul, Peter, John, James and Jude. Thus the composition of the New Testament was a natural growth from the needs of the time.

*Note.—Hebrews was probably written by some other author than Paul.

(7) Collection. The gathering of these books into one collection was a slow process, and the manner was most reasonable. These early bodies of believers prized the writings of their leaders and guarded with care their letters. Retaining the original, each church sent copies of their letters to sister churches, and thus in time it was found that these churches had retained the same books as authoritative. The authorship and contents were the principle reasons for the acceptance of a writing, and the prudence and piety of the churches, the judging faculties. It was not until the 3rd century that definite united action was taken in reference to establishing the canon of the New Testament.

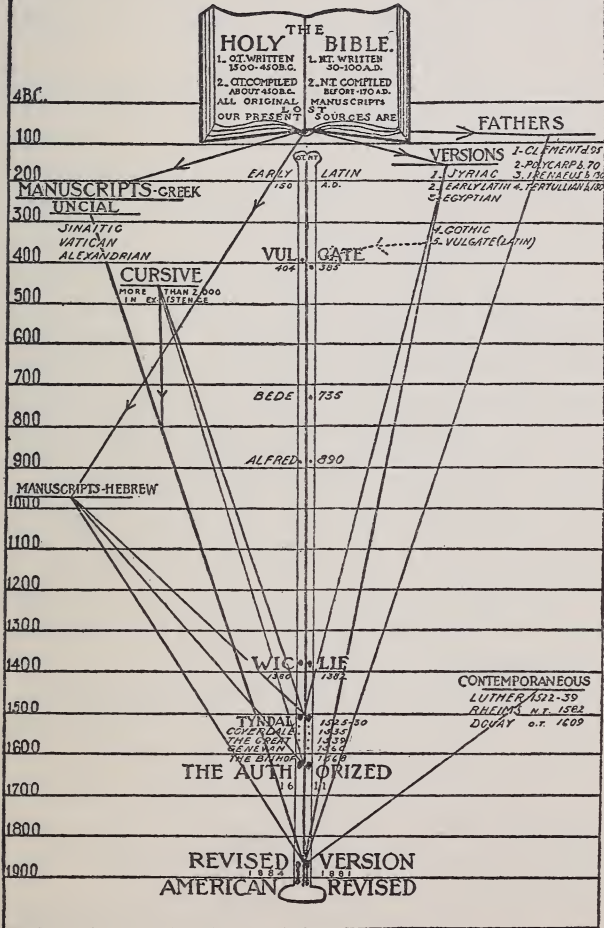
Suggestions.—Learn the books of the New Testament. As a mnemonic, note the order of first vowels in Galatians, Ephesians, Philippians, Colossians, a, e, i, o. Then follow the five T's.

Note.—Chapter and Verse Divisions.

1. Very early the books of the Bible were divided into sections to help in the reading, but Cardinal Hugo, 1250, it is said, made the division into chapters of both Old and New Testament to facilitate the making of a concordance.

2. Jewish scholars in the 9th century supplied the verse divisions for the Old Testament. Robert Stephens did a like work for the New Testament in 1551.

CHART OF ENGLISH BIBLE TRANSLATIONS.



LESSON 3. HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH BIBLE TRANSLATIONS.

In discussing this question there are four main thoughts to be considered.

1. Manuscripts.

(1) These are copies in the original languages, and serve as the basis of our translations. All the original documents are lost.

(2) The material upon which these manuscripts are written is vellum (skins of young calves) or parchment (skin of sheep or goats). A cheaper material was the papyrus, and some think the apostles used this (II John 12). If so, its brittle character will account for the loss of all these writings. The three oldest manuscripts are written on the finest vellum. The Sinaitic manuscript is especially fine, being written on "the skins of antelopes and its leaves are so large that a single animal would furnish but two."

(3) The manuscripts are classified according to form and size of the letters. Of these in the Greek there are two.

A. UNCIAL. These are the oldest and are written in large capital letters with scarcely any spacing or punctuation.

(GODSOLOVEDTHEWORLD)

The date of these is from 300-450 A. D. About one hundred are extant but most are incomplete. The most complete are:

(a) The Sinaitic. This was discovered by Dr. Tischendorf, a German scholar, in the Con-

vent of St. Catherine at the foot of Mt. Sinai in 1859. It is now in the possession of the Greek church in St. Petersburg. It contains the New Testament complete and the greater part of the Old Testament.

(b) Vatican. This is supposed to be the oldest, and is in the possession of the Romish church and kept in the Vatican at Rome. So jealously guarded has it been by the papal authorities that it has only been in recent years that students have been permitted to study and copy it. It contains the New Testament complete to Heb. 9:14, and all the Old Testament except Gen. 1-46 and Ps. 105-137.

(c) The Alexandrian. This was discovered in the old Alexandrian Library in Egypt and presented to the British Museum in 1628. Ten leaves of the Old Testament are wanting. The New Testament is complete excepting four chapters of Matthew, two of John and nine of II Corinthians.

B. CURSIVE. These are written in the small running hand and date later than 450 A. D. Over two thousand are in existence.

(4) The above manuscripts are in the Greek. The Hebrew manuscripts of the Old Testament do not date back of the 10th century A. D. Though not old, they are of great authority, as with a most reverent care the Jewish scribes copied their scriptures.

2. Versions.

(1) These are translations into other languages. Of these, the most important are the following:

a. The Septuagint. This is the translation of the Old Testament into Greek in the 3rd century B. C. Tradition says that it was made in Alexandria, Egypt, by seventy persons.

b. The Vulgate. This is the translation of

the entire Bible into Latin by Jerome in the 4th century, A. D.

c. Aside from these there were translations into the Syriac 150 A. D., the Gothic 350 A. D. and other tongues.

3. Fathers.

(1) These were godly men of the early centuries whose writings have come down to us. In these writings copious quotations are made from the Scriptures.

(2) Of these some prominent ones are:

a. Clement of Rome, died 95 A. D.

b. Polycarp of Smyrna, a disciple of John, born 70 A. D.

c. Irenæus of Asia Minor, born 120 A. D.

d. Justin Martyr, born at Neapolis, Palestine, beheaded at Rome 165 A. D.

4. English Translations.

(1) Portions of the Scripture were translated into English as early as the 8th and 9th centuries by such men as the Venerable Bede and King Alfred.

(2) The first translations of the entire Bible into any form of modern English was made by John Wyclif in the 14th century. It was a translation from the Vulgate only and was a manuscript Bible. It exerted a great influence on the national life and was a great influence in helping form the modern English language.

(3) The first printed Bible in English was issued by William Tyndale. He was a scholar of simple heroic life, and possessed of a singularly rich Christian experience. After ten years of toil and extreme hardship the New Testament appeared in 1525 and portions of the Old Testament later. His translations were of great value because made from

the Greek and Hebrew manuscripts. For his zeal, he was burned at the stake Oct. 6, 1536.

(4) The century following Tyndale was notable for its many translations. Among these are:

a. Coverdale's (1535) so-called from its editor.

b. The Great Bible (Matthew's 1539) so-called from the size of the pages ($13\frac{1}{4} \times 7\frac{1}{2}$). It was the first translation authorized by the king.

c. The Genevan Bible, 1560. This translation was made in Geneva, Switzerland, by scholars exiled from England. It was by far the most scholarly and printed in the best form of any of these early translations.

d. The Bishops' Bible, 1568. So called because eight bishops had part in the translation.

(5) The Authorized Version was made by order of King James and completed in 1611. It was the work of forty-seven men appointed by the king. Never had such care and work been expended on a translation. The Cursive, Greek and Hebrew manuscripts, then extant, were studied, the different versions consulted, and the result put into the splendid English which is the admiration of the world to the present time.

(6) The Revised Version. The New Testament appeared in 1881, the Old Testament in 1885. This version is the result of the joint conference of the best scholars of England and the United States, covering a period of fifteen years.

It is the most important version, because:

a. The three old Uncial manuscripts were used in this version only.

b. This was the first version to use the writings of the Fathers.

c. All the known cursive manuscripts, about two thousand, were consulted.

d. The linguistic scholarship of the world today produced it.

It was made necessary by:

a. A discovery of a large amount of hitherto unknown material. These revisers had access to ancient manuscripts and versions unknown to any other revisers.

b. The rise of the science of textual criticism whereby scholars can estimate the value and place of old manuscripts.

c. The better scholarship whereby the more delicate meaning of the original can be brought out.

d. The change in the English language. Words have entirely changed their meaning. As charity in I Cor. 13, where the word is love. And prevent in I Thess. 4:15, where the word is precede.

(7) The American Standard Revision. This is the last and by some considered the best of all the translations. It appeared in 1901 and is the work of the American revisers.

Note.—Study both charts on this lesson carefully.

LESSON 4. WHY WE BELIEVE THE BIBLE.

The Bible is God's word to man. This belief is based on the following indisputable proofs. The evidence is characterized as follows:

1. Internal Evidence, or the proofs from the Bible itself.

(1) The Unity of the Scriptures. Written by more than thirty authors, during sixteen centuries of time, consisting of sixty-six books, it nowhere contradicts itself but is one harmonious whole. (See Lesson 2, 1.)

(2) Its Depth and Profundity. "There are infinite depths and inexhaustible reaches of meaning in Scripture, which differentiates it from all other books, and which compels us to believe that its author must be divine." A. H. Strong.

(3) Its adaptation to meet the needs of the soul, by answering its questions as to God, immortality, earthly life with its problems, salvation, etc.

(4) Its moral system. It demands holiness in heart and act from everyone, and presents, as the perfect standard of human life,

(5) The character of Jesus Christ. This is the crowning evidence; God, yet man, He stands alone in the supreme grandeur of His character and life.

2. External Evidence, or proofs from sources without the Bible.

(1) The presumption from man's need of a revelation.

(2) The fact of the existence of the Bible today.

(3) The genuineness of the documents. The

Bible was written when and by whom it purports to be.

(4) The credibility of the writers. They are altogether worthy of belief.

(5) Monuments.

(6) Fulfillments of prophecy.

(7) Miracles. John 10:38; 14:11; 5:36.

(8) Harmony of science and history with the Bible.

(9) Results of the teaching of Scripture. Rom. 1:16.

(10) Character of those who believe the Bible.

3. The Evidence of personal experience. John 7:17; 1 Cor. 2:14-16.

This is the Christian's unique evidence, unknown to the unregenerate person, yet it is *the* evidence to him, because the Holy Spirit, the only efficient witness to the truth, "takes of the things of Christ and reveals" to him. John 16: 13, 14; 14: 16, 17, 26.

Note.—Let each student master at least two of these facts which to him are conclusive.

PART II. THE HISTORICAL STUDY OF THE OLD TESTAMENT.

The Bible is essentially a historical book. But as history is only the record of the lives of men and women, the Bible is also biographical. Thus the student, in his attempt to gain a general knowledge of the Bible, needs:

First.—To divide the history into well-defined periods by events that are pivotal in the record.

Second.—To associate the events of these periods around the central figures of the period.

The aim of the student of this course, therefore, should be to fix firmly in mind the periods with the events which bound them, the prominent men of each period and the principal events of these men's lives. By so doing the student will have a comprehensive survey of Old Testament history.

The Old Testament history is best divided into five periods, the division being that of Prof. J. L. Hurlbut, D. D., as found in his "Revised Normal Lessons."

(1) Period of the Human Race. This begins with the creation and ends with the call of Abram. The history of this period is of mankind in general, therefore, the name is given.

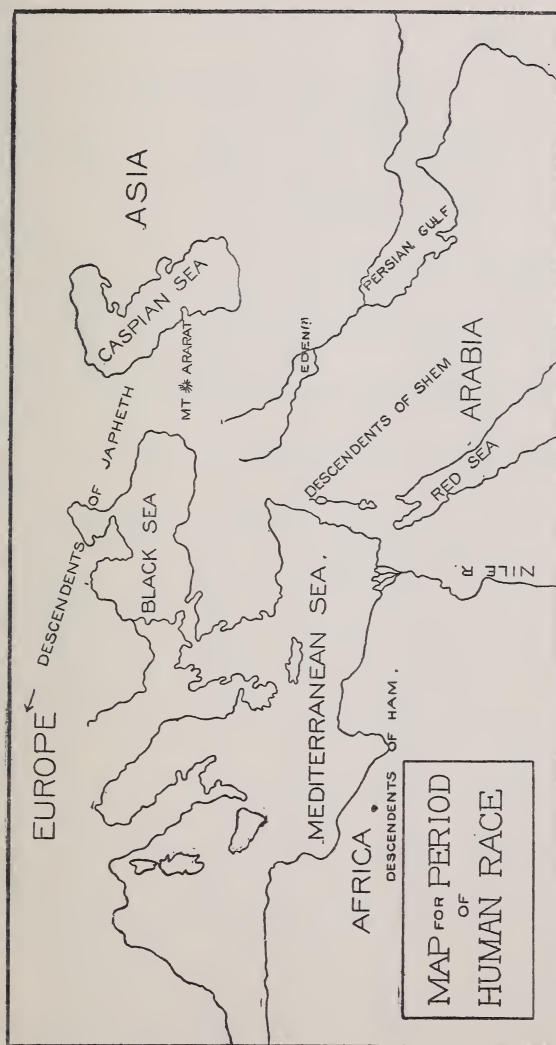
(2) Period of the Chosen Family. This period begins with the call of Abram and closes with the call of Moses. Jewish history begins with the call of Abram, and this period deals with his immediate family of the founder of the race. It is the record as one family, chosen for a special work.

(3) Period of the Israelitish People. The events

that bound this period are the call of Moses and the coronation of Saul. The Chosen Family have become a mighty people. Their king is God, and He rules direct through chosen leaders.

(4) Period of the Israelitish Kingdom. The coronation of Saul marks the beginning of this period and the captivity its close. The people of Israel are now organized into a kingdom.

(5) Period of the Jewish Province. This period begins with the captivity and closes with the destruction of Jerusalem, A. D. 70. From the time of the captivity, the Jewish people are a subject people, having independence only for a short time under the Maccabees. Their land is a province of some world empire. Therefore, the period is given the name of Jewish Province.



DIVISIONS.	PRINCIPAL PERSONS.	PRINCIPAL EVENTS.	PLACES.	SCRIPTURE.
Ante-Diluvian.	Adam. Cain. Enoch.	Eve. Abel. Creation. Fall of Man. Murder of Abel. Translation of Enoch.	Eden.	Genesis, 1-5.
Diluvian.	Noah.	The Flood.	Mt. Ararat.	Genesis, 6-9.
Post-Diluvian.	Shem. Ham. Japheth.	The Covenant. The Dispersion.	Mt. Ararat.	Genesis, 9-11.

THE HUMAN RACE.**LESSON 1. ADAM. ENOCH. NOAH.***Genesis 1:1-11:32.***First Day—Adam.**

Creation. Gen. 1 and 2.

Who was the Creator? John 1:3; Col. 1:13-16.

Write out the order of creation.

What was the verdict of the Creator; how many times repeated?

In whose image was man made? I Cor. 11:7; James 3:9; Col. 3:10.

What was man's relation to the world about him?

What was the Sabbath?

Describe the power of our first parents.

Second Day—Adam.

Temptation and Fall. Gen. 3.

Who was the tempter? Rev. 12:9; John 8:44.

What was the real sin? Gen. 3:4-6. See I Sam. 15:22.

Note the steps in the transgressions. James 1:14, 15.

What was the penalty imposed on the serpent; earth; man; woman? Rom. 5:12.

What promise is found in verse 15? See Gal. 4:4, 5.

Third Day—Adam.

Murder of Abel. Gen. 4:1-16.

What led to the first murder?

Why was Abel's sacrifice acceptable and Cain's not? Heb. 11:4; I John 3:12.

What was Cain's punishment?

What do you think of Cain's question in verse 9?

Fourth Day—Enoch.

Companionship with God. Gen. 5:21-29;
Heb. 11:5.

What was Enoch's relation to God?

What is it to walk with God? Amos 3:3; I
John 2:6; Col. 1:10.

How did God honor him?

Fifth Day—Noah.

The Flood. Gen. 6 and 7.

Why would God destroy the race? Gen. 6:1-4,
11, 12; 7:12, 15.

Why did He choose Noah? Gen. 6:8, 9; Heb.
11:7.

How long did the flood last? Gen. 7:11; 8:13,
14.

Sixth Day—Noah.

The Ark. Gen. 6:9-22.

How large was the ark?

Who were taken into the ark?

What was Noah's first act upon leaving it?

Will God ever again destroy the world with
water? II Peter 3:10.

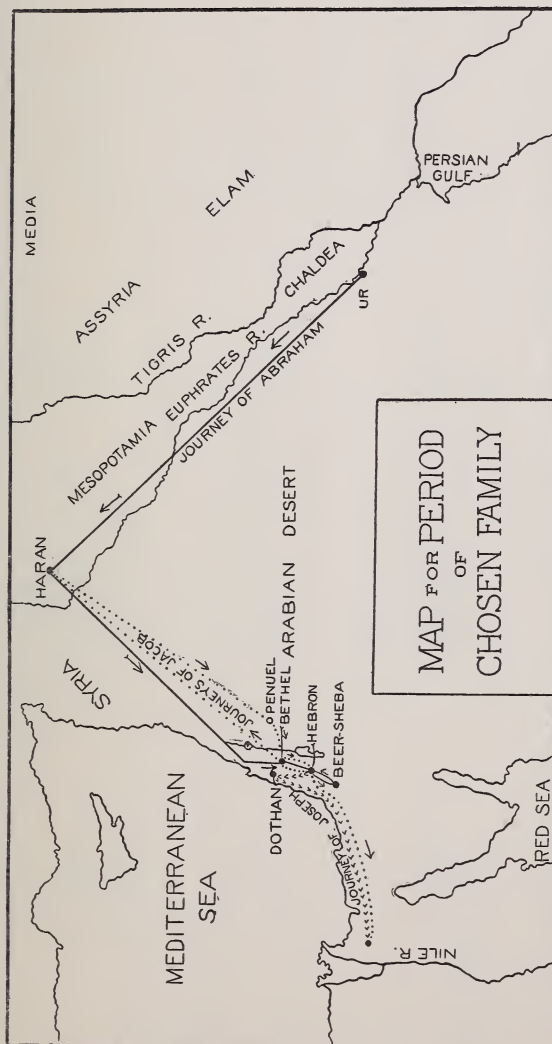
Seventh Day—Summary.

Practical Teachings.

The exceeding sinfulness of sin as seen in
the Fall and the Flood. See also Jer. 44:4; Ps. 97:
10; I John 3:4; Rom. 6:12.

God's willingness to save as seen in Gen. 9:15,
the Ark. Ezek. 33:11; II Pet. 3:9; John 3:16.

The foregleams of immortality in Enoch's
translation. John 11:25, 29; I Cor. 15:19, 20.



DIVISIONS.	PRINCIPAL PERSONS.	AGE.	PRINCIPAL EVENTS.	PLACES.	SCRIPTURE.
Journeys of the Patriarchs.	<i>Abraham.</i> Sarah. Lot. Ishmael.	75	Call. Settlement in Canaan. Separation from Lot. Covenant.	Ur.	
		100	Destruction of Sodom. Birth of Isaac.	Hebron.	Genesis, 12-25.
		175	Sacrifice of Isaac. Death.		
	<i>Isaac.</i> Rebekah.	40 60 180	Marriage. Birth of Esau and Jacob. Deceived by Jacob. Death.	Hebron.	Genesis, 24-35.
	<i>Jacob.</i> Rachel. Leah. Laban. Esau.	77 97 130 147	Obtains Blessing. Vision of Ladder. Marriage. In Laban's Service. Wrestles with Angel. In Egypt. Death.	Bethel. Haran. Peniel. Egypt.	Genesis, 25-50.

PERIOD OF THE CHOSEN FAMILY—Concluded.

Sojourn in Egypt.	Joseph.	17 30 110	Slave and Prisoner in Egypt. Ruler of Egypt. Death.	Egypt.	Genesis, 35-50.
			Increase. Bondage.	Egypt.	Exodus, 1.

LESSON 2. ABRAHAM AND ISAAC.

*Genesis 11:22 to 25:8.***First Day—Abraham.**

The Call. Gen. 11:26; 12:9; Acts 7:2-5.

Where was his home?

What led him to leave it?

Who went with him?

What promise did God give him?

Why did he stop at Haran?

What was his first act in reaching Canaan?

Gen. 12:7.

Second Day—Abraham.

The Separation from Lot. Gen. 13.

How was Lot related to Abraham? Gen. 11:31.

State the cause of the separation.

How does this scene bring out the characteristics of the two men?

Think on verses 12, 13, in the light of the subsequent history. Did it pay?

Third Day—Abraham.

The Great Covenant. Gen. 15.

How did God disclose himself? Gen. 15:1.

What was the basis of his acceptance with God? Gen. 15:6; Heb. 11:6; Rom. 5:1.

Note how God reassures the troubled mind (vv. 2, 3) with a promise (vv. 4, 5).

See the prophecy in verses 13-16 and its fulfillment. Ex. 12:40, 41.

What did God promise? Vv. 5-18.

Fourth Day—Abraham.

Intercession for Sodom. Gen. 18:16-33.

Why would God destroy Sodom? V. 20 and 13:13.

Why did Abraham care for Sodom?

What was the basis of his plea? V. 25.

Name three elements of his prayer.

Fifth Day—Abraham.

The Promise and Birth of Isaac. Gen. 18:1-15; 21:1-7.

Note the hospitality of Abraham here.

Who were these strangers? See word "Lord" in verses 26, 30, 32.

How many years between the promise and the fulfilment? Cf. 12:4 with 21:5.

Sixth Day—Abraham.

The Great Sacrifice. Gen. 22; Heb. 11:8-19.

Where did this take place?

Why did God prove Abraham?

Does this reveal Isaac's character?

What light does Heb. 11:19 put on this act?

Seventh Day—Abraham.

Practical Teachings.

Faith is based on:

1. The character of God, Heb. 11:11, last clause.

2. Promises of God. See how many times repeated. Gen. 12:1-3; 13:14-17; 15:1-6; 17:4-8; 22:16-18.

Faith is therefore a rational act of mind.

How do the different events in Abraham's life reveal faith—his call, separation from Lot, etc.

LESSON 3. JACOB AND JOSEPH.

*Genesis 25:19 to 50:26.***First Day—Jacob.**

The Two Brothers. Gen. 25:19-34; Gen. 27.

Note the meaning of their names. Gen. 27:30 and 25:25.

Note the contrast between them in appearance, habits, relation to parents, character.

What caused Esau to sell his birthright? Heb. 12:16.

Who prompted Jacob to deceive his father?

How did this deception affect the family life? Gen. 27:41-46.

Second Day—Jacob.

Bethel and Peniel. Gen. 28:10-22; 32:22-32.

Note the connection between Bethel and the preceding events.

What promise did God give to Jacob?

How did his vow reveal his character?

How long time between the events? Gen. 31:41.

Why did Jacob fear to meet Esau?

Who wrestled with him? 32:24, 30.

What physical results followed? What spiritual?

Third Day—Joseph.

Sold Into Egypt. Gen. 37.

Note three reasons why Joseph's brothers hated him. Vv. 2, 3, 8.

Note Reuben's attitude in verses 22, 29 and Gen. 42:22-37.

What story did the brothers tell their father?
Who became his master in Egypt?
Compare this deception with that of the 27th chapter. Gal. 6:7.

Fourth Day—Joseph.

Prosperity and Adversity. Gen. 39.

Note his advancement and its cause. V. 3.
Did this keep him from being tempted?
What sort of a prisoner was he, and why?

Fifth Day—Joseph.

Ruler Over Egypt. Gen. 41.

How long was he in prison?
Relate the dreams of Pharaoh.
Who suggested Joseph, and why?
What policy did he suggest?
How did he carry out this policy?
How old now, and how long in Egypt?
Cf. Gen. 37:2 and Gen. 41:46.

Sixth Day—Joseph.

Reunited to His Family. Gen. 42-45.

Under what circumstances did he meet his brethren?

How did he treat them when they first came?
Does Gen. 42:21 teach anything about conscience?

How could he forgive them? 45:4-8.
Study the plea of Judah in 44:18-34.

Seventh Day—Joseph.

Practical Teachings.

Study this lesson in the light of Rom. 8:28.
Think on the overruling Providence of God in these lives—in your life.

But note the character of the persons God so leads. Study 41:38.

Point out the qualities in Joseph that made him successful.

Have you these qualities?



Call of Moses.	PERIOD OF THE ISRAELITISH PEOPLE.	Coronation of Saul.
DIVISIONS.	PRINCIPAL PERSONS.	PRINCIPAL EVENTS.
Wandering in the Wilderness.	<i>Moses.</i> Aaron.	Call. Passover. Exodus. Crossing of the Red Sea. Giving of the Law. Building of the Tabernacle. The Spies. Forty years' wandering. Farewell Addresses. Death of Moses.
	Joshua. Caleb.	Horeb. Egypt. Mt. Sinai. Kadesh. Plains of Moab. Mt. Nebo.
Conquest of Canaan.	<i>Joshua.</i> Caleb. Achan.	Exodus. Leviticus. Numbers. Deuteronomy.
		Jericho. Shiloh. Shechem.
Times of the Judges.	Deborah. Gideon. Jephthah. Samson. Eli. Samuel. Ruth.	Joshua. Judges. Ruth. 1 Samuel, 1-10.

LESSON 4. ISRAEL IN EGYPT. BONDAGE
AND DELIVERANCE.*Exodus 1:1 to 15:21.***First Day—Moses.**

The Bondage in Egypt. Ex. 1.

How long a time between this lesson and the last? (12:40-41.)

To what number had the seventy increased?

Ex. 12:37.*

What was the cause of their oppression?

How severe was it?

Note how the prophecy in Gen. 15:13, 14 is fulfilled here.

Second Day—Moses.

Childhood and Exile. Ex. 2:1-22. Heb.

11:24-27.

Who were his parents? Ex. 6:20.

In whose home was he brought up? Acts 7:21, 22.

What external act led to his flight?

Note the true reason in Heb. 11:24-27.

How old was he at this time? Acts 7:23.

How did gallantry lead to a home and a wife?

Third Day—Moses.

His Call to Service. Ex. 2:23 to 4:17.

How did God appear to him?

*Counting each one of these men as head of family of five, the average in the United States, the total number was 8,000,000.

Where was he and how old at this time? Acts 7:30; Ex. 7:7.

What was his commission?

Name three objections that he made.

How did God overrule his objections?

Fourth Day—Moses.

The Ten Plagues. Ex. 7-11.

Make a list of the plagues.

What is the inference from 8:22, 23 as to the plagues falling on Israel?

What was God's purpose in these plagues? 7:5; 10:2; 14:18.

Study 8:15 for one reason for hardening of heart.

Note Pharaoh's concessions in 8:28; 10:10, 11; 10:24, 25.

How did Moses meet them?

Fifth Day—Moses.

The Passover. Ex. 12.

State the position of this event in the history of Israel, Ver. 2. (Compare with our 4th of July.)

Describe the last plague.

Study carefully the preparations for the feast as to the food, manner of eating, etc.

What was done with the food, and why?

See I Cor. 5:7, for the type fulfilled.

Sixth Day—Moses.

Passage of the Red Sea. Ex. 14:1-15:22.

Why were they led to the Red Sea? Ex. 13:17; 14:3, 4.

Describe the deliverance.

What effect did this have upon the people?

Seventh Day—Moses.

Practical Teachings.

The main thought of this lesson is deliverance and salvation.

Man is in bondage to sin. John 8:34.

Salvation is through the blood of Jesus Christ.
Eph. 1:7; Rom. 3:24-26; I John 1:7.

LESSON 5. ISRAEL AT SINAI.

*Ex. 19:1 to Num. 10:11.***First Day—Moses.**

The Journey to Sinai. Ex. 15:22 to 19:2.

How were the people led and fed?

How many times did they murmur?

Describe their first battle. 17:8-16.

Second Day—Moses.

The Law Given. Ex. 19, 20.

When did they arrive at Sinai?

What was God's desire for His people? 19:5.

How were they to prepare to receive the law?

Why did God send such awful signs?

Learn the ten commandments.

Third Day—Moses.

Plans for the Tabernacle. Ex. 25-27.

Who furnished the materials for the Tabernacle?

Who was the architect?

Name the divisions of the Tabernacle.

Name the furniture in each part.

Fourth Day—Moses.

The Golden Calf. Ex. 32:1-6, 15-30.

Who made it? Why?

Of what was it made?

How did the people receive it?

How were they punished?

Fifth Day—Moses.The Prayer of Intercession. Ex. 32:7-14,
31-33.

How did God regard this act of idolatry? Vv.
8-10.

What arguments does Moses use to God? Vv.
12, 13.

Notice how Moses effaces self.

Sixth Day—Moses.

Setting up of the Tabernacle. Ex. 40.

Draw a ground plan of the Tabernacle, as here described.

Seventh Day—Summary.

Practical Teachings.

Think on the law of God.

1. It is perfect. Ps. 19:7.
2. All must be kept. James 2:10.
3. Obedience is rewarded. Ex. 19:5, 6.
4. Disobedience is punished.

Yet salvation is through Christ. Rom. 3:20;
10:4; 8:3; Phil. 3:9.

LESSON 6. ISRAEL IN THE WILDERNESS.

*Num. 13:1 to Deut. 34:12.***First Day—Moses.**

The Twelve Spies. Num. 13.

Why twelve men?

Why were the spies sent out? Deut. 1:22.

Were Caleb and Joshua justified in their stand?

Describe the two reports.

Second Day—Moses.

Back into the Wilderness. Num. 14.

What was the effect of the spies' report?

On what ground did the people reproach God?

V. 3.

Note three pleas in Moses' prayer. Vv. 13-18.

How did God punish their murmuring? Vv.

31-35.

With what spirit did they receive the punishment? V. 39.

Who were excepted in the penalty?

Third Day—Moses.

Rebellion of Korah, Dathan and Abiram.

Num. 16.

What was the cause of this rebellion?

Note their hatred in verses 12-14.

How were they punished?

Note other punishments in verses 35, 47.

Fourth Day—Moses.

Moses' Sin and Punishment. Num. 20:1-13.

Notice explicitly God's command. V. 8.

In what respect did Moses disobey?

How great results may depend on one disobedient act.

Fifth Day—Moses.

The Brazen Serpent. Num. 21:4-9; John 3:14-15.

Why were the serpents sent?

What virtue was there in the brazen serpent?

What would looking toward the brazen serpent show as to the one who looked?

What became of the brazen serpent? II Kings 18:4.

How does Christ apply this scene? John 3:14, 15.

Sixth Day—Moses.

Farewell Blessing and Death. Deut. 33 and 34.

As you read chapter 33 what does it reveal of Moses' character?

Where did Moses die?

Does 34:5 give any clue to Moses' power?

Study the wonderful epitaph in 34:10-12.

Seventh Day—Summary.

Practical Teachings.

This lesson is a study of the long suffering mercy of God and the wonderful grace with which He endowed Moses.

See the statement of His mercy in Ex. 34:6, 7.

Note how events prove it.

Think deeply on the character of Moses, and state its leading qualities.

LESSON 7. ISRAEL IN CANAAN.

Joshua, Judges, Ruth, I Sam. 1-11.

A. THE CONQUEST OF THE LAND.

First Day—Joshua.

Jordan Crossed. Joshua 3.

What was this crossing to mean for Joshua?

V. 7.

Was there any significance in having the ark first in the water? Vv. 10, 11.

How were the waters affected?

Note points of difference between this and the crossing of the Red Sea.

Second Day—Joshua.

Victory at Jericho. Defeat at Ai. Joshua 6, 7.

Were the tactics used at Jericho usual in such cases?

Why was Rahab spared?

Who took that which had been devoted to Jehovah?

What was the effect upon Israel?

B. THE LIFE IN THE LAND UNDER THE JUDGES.

Third Day—Gideon.

Deliverance from Midianites. Judges 6, 7.

Where was Gideon when the angel found him?

What characteristic commended him to Jehovah? 6:27.

How could so humble a person do so great a work? 6:34.

Is there any lesson as to majorities and minorities in the testing of the 22,000?

Fourth Day—Samson.

Deliverance from Philistines. Judges 13, 16.

Who were Samson's parents?

Who appeared to them? 13:22.

What did he promise?

What was the secret of Samson's great strength?

Do you find here any warning against evil associations?

Fifth Day—Samuel.

The Child of Promise. I Samuel 1.

What was Hannah's great sorrow?

What vow did she make to God?

How did God receive it?

Did she fulfill her vow?

Sixth Day—Samuel.

The Priest and Prophet of God. I Samuel 2.

Where did Samuel live?

How did God speak to him, and why?

Is there any secret in Samuel's success? I Sam. 3:19.

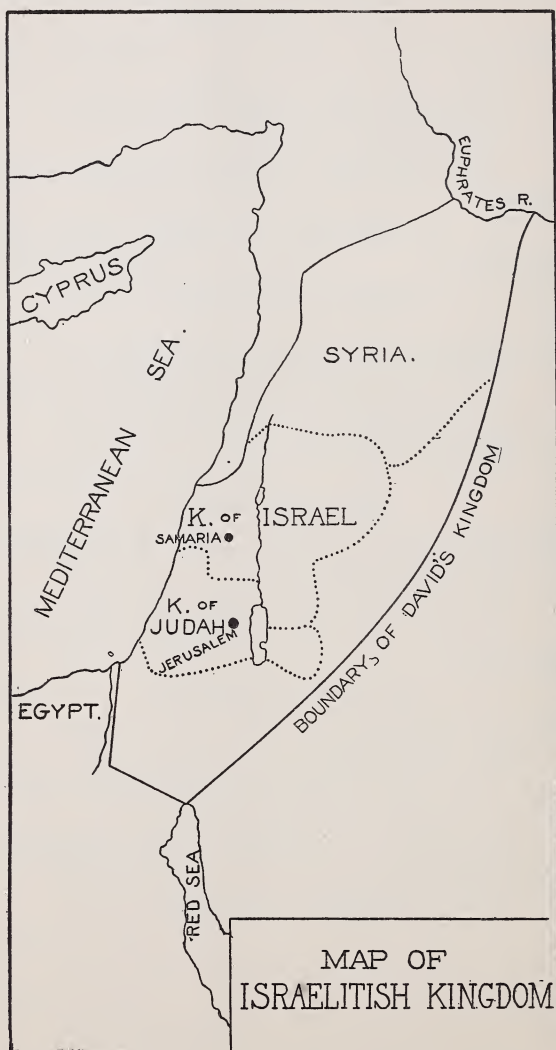
Seventh Day—Summary.

Practical Teachings.

Let Canaan stand for your Christian experience. Are you conquering your giants? See I Cor. 9:27; II Cor. 10:5; Col. 3:10, 11.

Consider how God raises up men in times of need to do His work.

Are you a Samson or a Samuel?



DIVISIONS.	PRINCIPAL PERSONS.	PRINCIPAL EVENTS.	PLACES.	SCRIPTURE.
The United Kingdom.	<i>Saul.</i> Samuel. Jonathan. David.	Israel demands a king. Saul anointed and crowned. Early victories. Rejected through disobedience. Acts as priest. Spares Amalekites. Persecutes David. Consults Witch. Last battle and death.	Mizpah. Gilgal. Endor. Mt. Gilboa.	I Samuel.
	<i>David.</i> Samuel. Absalom. Nathan. Joab.	Anointed King. In Saul's Court. Victory over Goliath. Covenant with Jonathan. King of Judah: 7 yrs. King of Israel: 33 yrs. Brings home Ark. Sin and Repentance. Absalom's Rebellion. Plans for Temple. Death.	Bethlehem. Gibeah. Elah. Hebron. Jerusalem.	I Samuel, 16-31. II Samuel. Psalms. I Chronicles.
	<i>Solomon.</i> Hiram. Queen of Sheba.	Crowned King. Prayer for Wisdom. Builds Temple. Wealth and Wisdom. Apostasy. Death.	Jerusalem. Gibeon. Jerusalem.	I Kings, 1-11. II Chronicles, 1-9. Proverbs. Song of Solomon. Ecclesiastes.

LESSON 8. THE UNITED KINGDOM.

I Samuel 12-31; II Samuel; I Kings 1-11; I Chronicles; II Chronicles 1-9; Psalms to The Song of Solomon.

First Day—Saul.

Anointed King. I Sam. 8-10.

Was the Lord pleased with the people's request for a king?

How did Samuel seek to dissuade them from their desire?

Why did they want a king?

Who anointed Saul?

How was he prepared by God? 10:9.

Describe the crowning.

Second Day—Saul.

Rejected Through Disobedience. I Sam. 15.

Why destroy the Amalekites?

How severe was the order against them?

Did Saul obey to the letter the commands?

What great principle in verse 22?

Did Saul's repentance ward off the penalty?

Third Day—Saul.

His Tragic End. I Sam. 28 and 31.

Who came against Saul?

Was the Lord with him now?

Whom did he then consult?

Why was this wrong?

Who appeared to him, and what was his message?

Who buried him?

Fourth Day—David.

Anointed to be King. I Sam. 16.

Why anoint another king?

To whom was Samuel sent?

Describe the appearance of David.

What happened to Saul?

How did Saul and David first meet?

Fifth Day—David.

Victory over Goliath. I Sam. 17.

Who came against Israel, and who was their champion?

How did David happen to come to camp?

What his boast?

Describe the battle.

What was the result of it?

Sixth Day—David.

Magnanimity toward Saul. I Sam. 24.

With how many did Saul go against David?

When did they meet?

How did David take revenge?

How did he then clear himself of all guilt in the morning?

How did all this affect Saul?

Seventh Day—Summary.

Practical Teachings.

What brilliant prospects for Saul at the beginning, yet how sad the ending! Does it pay to obey God?

Do I obey and keep all His commandments?

Think on I Sam. 15:22 and 16:7.

LESSON 9. THE UNITED KINGDOM.—
CONCLUDED.

Scripture.—Same as Lesson 8.

First Day—David.

Crowned King. II Sam 2:1-11; 5:1-12.

How many times was he anointed king? I
Sam. 16: 13; II Sam. 5:3.

In what places?

What city did he make his capital? I Sam.
5:6-9.

How did David regard his success?

Second Day—David.

He Brings Home the Ark. II Sam. 6.

Where had it been? I Sam. 7:1.

What occurred as he was bringing it?

How did David regard the deed?

Why was he so joyous when the ark reached
home?

Third Day—David.

His Great Sin. II Sam. 12; Ps. 51.

Did God condone David's sin?

How did God punish him?

Notice the influence of sinfulness. II Sam.
12:14.

Does God show partiality?

On what ground did He restore David? Ps. 51.

Fourth Day—Solomon.

His Wise Choice. I Kings 3.

Who was Solomon's mother? II Sam. 12:24.

How did God appear to him?

Did he attach any importance to the occurrence?

What remarkable incident first attested his wisdom?

Fifth Day—Solomon.

He Builds the Temple. I Kings 6.

Why did not David build the Temple? I Kings 5:3.

What promise did Solomon receive when he began to build?

What can be said as to the beauty and richness of the Temple?

Sixth Day—Solomon.

His Apostasy. I Kings 11.

What was Solomon's great weakness?

How did this weakness lead him astray?

Did this affect his treatment of God?

Did God reprove him for his acts?

Seventh Day—Summary.

Practical Teachings.

Two thoughts furnish food for thought.

The blessing of God rests on men after His own heart. I Sam. 13:14.

Why was David pleasing to God? Are you such an one?

But prosperity brings temptation. See this in the lives of both men.

Study Ps. 51 prayerfully. Have you the clean heart?

KINGDOM OF JUDAH. SOUTHERN KINGDOM.		KINGDOM OF ISRAEL. NORTHERN KINGDOM.		
SCRIPTURE.	PROPHETS.	KINGS.	PROPHETS.	SCRIPTURE.
2 Chron. 12-16.	Shemaiah. Azariah. Hanani.	HOUSE OF DAVID. 1. Rehoboam, Evil, 17 years. 2. Abijam, Evil, 3 years. 3. Asa, Good, 41 years.	HOUSE OF JEROBOAM. 1. Jeroboam, Evil, 22 years. 2. Nadab, Evil, 2 years.	I Kings 12-15.
		(Asa)	HOUSE OF BAASHA. 1. Baasha, Evil, 24 years. 2. Elah, Evil, 2 years.	I Kings 16: 1-10. Jehu.
		(Asa)	HOUSE OF ZIMRI. 1. Zimri, Evil, 7 days.	I Kings 16: 10-20.

Division of Kingdom.
974 B. C.

PERIOD OF ISRAELITISH KINGDOM.
THE DIVIDED KINGDOM—Continued.

Captivity of Israel.
721 B. C.

II Chron. 17-23.	Jehu. Eli ezer.	4. Jehoshaphat, Good, 25 years.	HOUSE OF OMRI.		Micaiah. Elijah.	
			1. Omri, Evil, 12 years.	2. Ahab, Evil, 22 years.		
			ALLIANCE. INTERMARRIAGE.			I Kings 14: II Kings 8.
		5. Jehoram, Evil, 8 years. 6. Ahaziah, Evil, 1 year. Athaliah (Usurper), Evil, 7 years.	3. Ahaziah, Evil, 2 years.	4. Jehoram, Evil, 12 years.	Elijah. Elisha.	
II Chron. 24-26.		7. Joash, Good, 40 years.	HOUSE OF JEHU.			
II Kings, parts of chs. 1-20. Prophecies of Joel, Isaiah, Micah.	Joel.	8. Amaziah, Good, 29 years.	1. Jehu, Evil, 28 years.	2. Jehoahaz, Evil, 17 years.	Elisha.	Prophe- cies of Amos, Hosea, Jonah.
		9. Uzziah, Good, 52 years.	3. Jehoash, Evil.	4. Jeroboam II. Evil, 41 years.		II Kings 9- 15.
	Isaiah. Micah.		5. Zechariah, Evil, 6 months.		Amos. Hosea. Jonah.	

Divisions of Kingdom.
974 B. C.

PERIOD OF ISRAELITISH KINGDOM.
THE DIVIDED KINGDOM—Concluded.

Captivity of Israel,
721 B. C.

KINGDOM OF JUDAH. SOUTHERN KINGDOM.			KINGDOM OF ISRAEL. NORTHERN KINGDOM.		
SCRIPTURE.	PROPHETS.	KINGS.	KINGS.	PROPHETS.	SCRIPTURE.
II Chron. 26-28.	Isaiah.	(Uzziah)	HOUSE OF SHALLUM. 1. Shallum, Evil, 1 year.		II Kings, Ch. 15.
		(Uzziah)	HOUSE OF MENAHEM. 1. Menahem, Evil, 10 years. 2. Pekahiah, Evil, 2 years.		
		10. Jotham, Good, 16 years.	HOUSE OF PEKAH. 1. Pekah, Evil, 20 years.		II Kings 16.
	Isaiah.	11. Ahaz, Good, 16 years.	HOUSE OF HOSHEA. 1. Hoshea, Evil, 9 years.		
II Chron. 29.		12. Hezekiah, Good, 29 years.	CAPTIVITY OF ISRAEL.		II Kings 16.

LESSON 10. THE DIVIDED KINGDOM.
ISRAEL, THE NORTHERN KINGDOM.

*I Kings 12 to II Kings 17; Hosea; Joel; Amos;
Obadiah; Jonah; Micah.*

First Day—Jeroboam.

The Kingdom Divided. I Kings 12. Review chapter 11.

Who was he, and what was his character?
11:26.

What was the real cause of the division?
11:33.

What was the immediate cause of the division?
What was his great sin?

Second Day—Ahab and Elijah.

The Contest on Carmel. I Kings 18.

Note character of Ahab. I Kings 21:25, 26;
18:18.

What was the strength of contestants as to number? Vv. 19, 22.

Note the difference in preparation and manner of worship.

What was the result of the contest?

Third Day—Elijah.

In the Desert. I Kings 19.

Why did he flee?

Did God chide him at once? Vv. 5-8.

How did God teach him?

What three things was he to do?

Fourth Day—Elisha.

The Successor of Elijah. II Kings 12.

Read about his call. I Kings 19:19-21.

What was his great request of Elijah?

What three miracles attested his prophetic office?

Fifth Day—Elisha.

Elisha and Naaman. II Kings 5.

Who was Naaman? What were his conditions?

Who sent him to the King of Israel?

How did Elisha hurt his pride?

What befell Gehazi?

Sixth Day—Hoshea.

Hoshea and the Captivity. II Kings 17.

To what country were the Israelites carried?

What was the cause?

Note the effect of Jeroboam's example. Vv. 21, 22.

How was the land repopulated?

Seventh Day—Summary.

Practical Teachings.

The following facts should be noted:

Number of Kings, nineteen. General character, evil.

The causes of the division were:

a. Solomon's sins. I Kings 11:9-13.

b. Solomon's oppressive government. I Kings 12:3, 4.

c. Rehoboam's folly. I Kings 12:13, 14.

How terrible is the effect of one man's sin.

See I Kings 12:26-30; 15:34; 22:52. Of how many

kings is it said "they walked in the ways of Jero-boam"?

How sure is God's punishment of sin. Rom. 2:5; yet how merciful. Jer. 7:25.

LESSON II. THE DIVIDED KINGDOM.—
CONCLUDED.

JUDAH, THE SOUTHERN KINGDOM.

Until Captivity of the Northern Kingdom.

*I Kings 12 to II Kings 17; II Chron. 10-28; Joel;
Isaiah; Micah.*

First Day—Rehoboam, First King.

A Kingdom Lost. II Chron. 10.

Who was his father? II Chron. 9:31.

Review the causes of the division. Lesson 10,
7th Day.

Note how fairly Jeroboam treated Rehoboam.

Second Day—Asa, Third King.

Reformation. II Chron. 15.

What great principle is given in verse 2?

What prophet aroused Asa?

Trace the steps in the reformation.

How did he treat his mother?

Third Day—Joash, Seventh King.

A Great Revival. II Chron. 24.

What was his first work?

Who was the great priest then?

What was the effect of his death on Joash?

Was he punished for his apostasy? How?

Fourth Day—Uzziah, Ninth King.

Great Prosperity Yet Sin. II Chron. 26.

State the general character of his reign.

What public works did he carry through?

Tell of the terrible punishment that befell him.

Who was co-regent with him?

Fifth Day—Isaiah.

His Call. Isaiah 1, 1; 6:1-13.

Under what kings did he live?

Where was he when called?

How did God prepare him?

What was to be his message?

Sixth Day—Isaiah.

His Vision of the Messiah. Isaiah 53.

Note the number of times the pronoun "my" is used.

Trace the points of comparison to Christ's life.

Will Christ's work be successful?

Seventh Day—Summary.

Practical Teachings.

The total number of kings was nineteen.

Of this number ten were called *good* and nine *evil*.

This great truth needs to be pondered. God wants *clean* men for his service. Isa. 1:16 and 52:11.

Study Isaiah chapters 6 and 53 prayerfully.

DIVISIONS.	PROPHETS.	KINGS.	EVENTS.	SCRIPTURE.
Monarchy of Judah.	Isaiah. Micah.	HOUSE OF DAVID. 12. Hezekiah. Good, 29 years.	Cleanses Temple. Re-establishes Worship. Assyria is repulsed. Life prolonged.	II Kings, 18-25. II Chronicles, 29-36. Prophecies of Isaiah, Nahum, Zephaniah, Habakkuk, Jeremiah.
		13. Manassah. Evil, 55 years.	Idolatry re-established. In captivity at Babylon. Repentance.	
	Nahum. Zephaniah.	14. Amon. Evil, 2 years. 15. Josiah. Good, 31 years.	Repairs Temple. Book of Law found. Idols destroyed.	
	Habakkuk.	16. Jehoahaz. Evil, 3 months. 17. Jehoiakim. Evil, 11 years.	1st Captivity.	
	Jeremiah. Jeremiah.	18. Jehoiachin. Evil, 3 months, 10 days. 19. Zedekiah. Evil, 11 years.	Prophets despised. Destruction of Temple and City of Jerusalem. Final Captivity at Baby- lon 588 B. C.	
Captivity in Babylon.				

LESSON 12. MONARCHY OF JUDAH.

*II Kings 18-25; II Chron. 29-36; Isaiah; Jeremiah;
Lamentations; Micah; Nahum; Zephaniah;
Habakkuk.*

First Day—Hezekiah.

A Revival of Religion. II Chron. 29.

What was the character of his reign?

State the condition of God's house at the time.

What did the priests do?

How was the temple re-dedicated?

Second Day—Hezekiah.

His Life Prolonged. II Kings 20.

What was Isaiah's message to the King?

Did his prayer prevail?

What sign did God give him?

Look up the public works he erected. II
Chron. 32 :27-30.

Third Day—Josiah.

The Finding of God's Word. II Chron. 34.

State the early work of Josiah.

Who found the book, and where?

State the entire effect of its reading, on the
king and on the people.

Fourth Day—Jeremiah.

His Call. Jer. 1.

Does God have to do with one's birth? V. 5.

What was his feeling over his fitness?

What was to be his work?

Give the signs and words by which he was encouraged.

Fifth Day—Jeremiah.

His Persecution. Jer. 20.

Why was he persecuted, and how?

Did it stop him from speaking?

How did the people like him?

What were his feelings about himself?

Sixth Day.

Zedekiah and the Final Captivity. II Chron.
36:11-23.

State the character of his reign.

How did he and the people sin?

Did God show mercy before justice? V. 15.

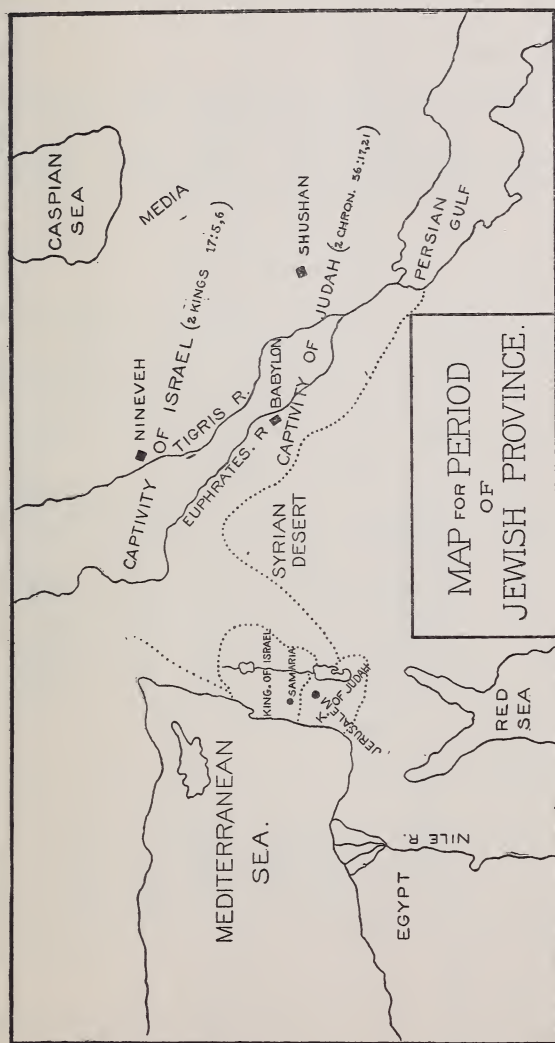
How did God finally punish?

Seventh Day—Summary.

Practical Teachings.

The power of God's word to promote a revival. II Chron. 34:16.

A faithful servant of God suffers persecution from a sinful world. Matt. 5:11; Luke 6:26.



DIVISIONS.	PRINCIPAL PERSONS.	PRINCIPAL EVENTS.	PLACES.	SCRIPTURE.
The Captivity.	<i>Daniel.</i> Nebuchadnezzar. Belshazzar. Darius.	Carried captive. Interprets the King's Dream. In the Fiery Furnace. In the Lion's Den. Prophecies of Christ.	Babylon.	Daniel. Ezekiel.
	<i>Ezekiel.</i> <i>Esther.</i> Ahasuerus. Mordecai. Haman.	Crowned Queen. Saves the Jews.	Shushan.	Esther.
The Restoration.	<i>Zerubbabel.</i> Haggai. Zechariah.	Leads first return to Jerusalem. Rebuilds Temple.	Jerusalem.	Ezra, 1-6. Haggai.
	Ezra.	Leads second return. Religious reform.		Ezra, 7-10.
	Nehemiah. Malachi.	Cupbearer to Artaxerxes. Appointed Governor of Judea. Rebuilds walls of Jerusalem. Enforces laws as to Sabbath, etc.		Nehemiah. Malachi.

LESSON 13. THE CAPTIVITY AND RESTORATION.

Daniel; Ezekiel; Esther; Ezra; Nehemiah; Haggai; Zachariah; Malachi.

I. THE CAPTIVITY.

First Day—Daniel.

A Captive in Babylon. Dan. 1.

What kind of young men did the king want, and why?

Who were taken for this purpose?

Give the test Daniel proposed and its effect.

Second Day—Daniel.

In the Lions' Den. Dan. 6.

What position did he now hold in the government?

State the cause of the conspiracy.

What plot was laid?

Were the conspirators punished?

II. THE RESTORATION.

Third Day—Zerubbabel.

Leads First Return, and Rebuilds Temple.

Ezra 1:1-11, 3:1-13.

Who caused Cyrus to send the Jews home?

How many returned? Ez. 2:64.

What was their first work?

How did the people feel when the foundations were laid?

Fourth Day—Ezra.

Religious Reform. Ezra 7.

Who was Ezra?

What did the king promise in his letter?
State his position.

Fifth Day—Nehemiah.

His Return. Neh. 2.

How did he happen to return?
What did he do by night?
Who opposed him in his plans?

Sixth Day—Nehemiah.

Rebuilds the Wall. Neh. 4.

What part did prayer have in this work?
Did the people work? How?

Seventh Day—Summary.

Practical Teachings.

The following facts need to be noted:

The ten tribes (Israel) did not return; the two tribes (Judah) did, though some from every tribe probably came.

Results of the captivity were these:

(a) Change in language—Hebrew to Aramaic.

(b) Change in habit—Farmers to traders.

(c) Change in character—Idolatry abolished.

(d) New institutions; Scribes and synagogues.

(e) Complete eradication of idolatry. This sin cannot be charged to the Jews since captivity.

Consider God's care of His people. He punishes, yet loves and leads.

PART III. HISTORICAL STUDY OF THE NEW TESTAMENT.

The New Testament is divided naturally into two parts: the Life of Christ, and the History of the Apostolic Church.

1. The Life of Christ.

This embraces a period of 33 years, from B. C. 4 to A. D. 28. Out of the large number of facts recorded, we have chosen a few of the most important. As the divisions of Christ's life are geographical, the student needs to refer constantly to the map for the locations of events.

2. The Apostolic Church.

Pentecost was the birthday of the Church. The work which Christ began, His organized disciples were to carry on. The Acts of the Apostles and the Epistles present this history.

The division of the history into the three periods of The Pentecostal Church, The Transitional Church, The Gentile Church, is based on the great burning question of the admission of the Gentiles into the Church. At first the Church was Jewish in character—The Pentecostal Church. Then by gradual steps the Lord led the Church to preach to the Gentiles and receive them to full membership—The Transitional Church. Until finally, under the leadership of Paul, the Gospel was preached to all men, Gentile as well as Jew—The Gentile Church.

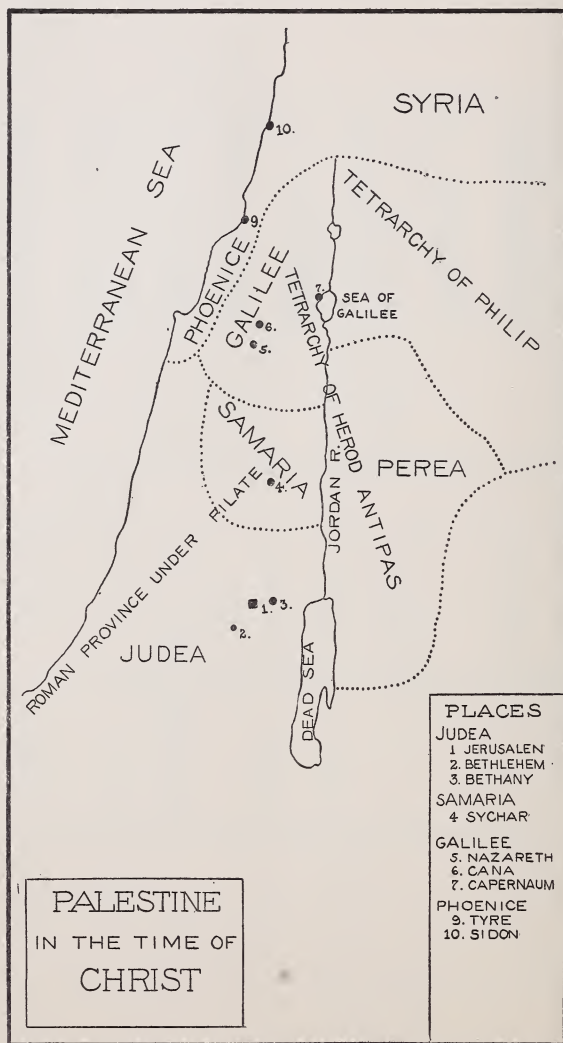
B. C. 4.

THE LIFE OF CHRIST.

A. D. 28.

30 SILENT YEARS.	OPENING EVENTS.	JUDEAN MINISTRY.	GALILEAN MINISTRY.	PEREAN MINISTRY.	THE PASSION WEEK.	THE 40 DAYS.
		"YEAR OF OBSCURITY."	"YEAR OF POPULARITY."		"YEAR OF OPPOSITION."	
Annunciations.	Ministry of John.	First Cleansing of the Temple.	Imprisonment of John.	Mission of the 70.	SUNDAY. <i>A Day of Triumph.</i>	Resurrection.
Birth of John.	Baptism.		Choosing of the Twelve.	Raising of Lazarus.	The Triumphal Entry.	Appearances.
Birth of Jesus.	Temptation.	Nicodemus.	Sermon on the Mount.	The ten Lepers		
Visit of Angels	First Disciples.	Woman at the Well.	Raising of the Widow's Son.	The Rich Young Ruler.	MONDAY. <i>A Day of Authority.</i>	
Visit of Wise Men.	First Miracles.		Raising of Jairus' Daughter.	Anointing by Mary.	Cursing of the Fig Tree.	
Flight to Egypt			Feeding the 5,000.		Second cleansing of the Temple.	
			Feeding the 4,000. Transfiguration.		TUESDAY. <i>A Day of Conflict.</i>	Christ's authority challenged.

Gentiles seek Jesus. The Widow's Mites.					
WEDNESDAY. <i>A Day of Retirement.</i>					
THURSDAY. <i>The Last Day with Dis- ciples.</i>					
Last Supper. Farewell Discourses.					
FRIDAY. <i>A Day of Suffering.</i>					
Agony in the Gar- den.					
Betrayal and Arrest.					
Trials; Crucifixion; Death.					
SATURDAY. <i>A Day at the Tomb.</i>					



THE LIFE OF CHRIST.**LESSON I. THIRTY YEARS OF PRIVATE LIFE, AND JUDEAN MINISTRY.**

*Matt. 1:1 to 4:11; Mark 1:1-13; Luke 1:1 to 4:13;
John, chs. 1-4.*

I. THIRTY YEARS OF PRIVATE LIFE.**First Day—Jesus Christ.**

Birth of Christ. Matt. 1 and 2, Luke 1 and 2.

Where was Jesus born? Why at that place?
Micah 5:2.

Who was his mother?

Describe the Annunciation to Mary and Elisabeth.

Second Day—Jesus Christ.

Visits of Shepherds and Wise Men. Luke 2:1-20 and Matt. 2.

To whom was Jesus' birth first announced?

What did the angel say was to be His mission?

What is the meaning of Luke 2:14?

Who came to Herod, and why?

Describe their visit to Jesus and their return.

Third Day—Jesus Christ.

Life in Nazareth. Luke 2:39-52.

Why did Joseph make his home in Nazareth?
Matt. 1:19-23.

What kind of a boy was Jesus?

II. THE JUDEAN MINISTRY.**Fourth Day—Jesus Christ.**

Baptism and Temptation. Matt. 3:13-17;
Mark 1:1-11.

Where and by whom was Jesus baptized?
 What was His reason for being baptized?
 How did God express His approval?
 Why was Jesus tempted. Heb. 2:17, 18.

Fifth Day—Jesus Christ.

Jesus and Nicodemus. John 2:23 to 3:21.

Who was Nicodemus?
 What new teaching did Jesus here set forth?
 What did Jesus teach as to the necessity (3:5)
 and the mystery (3:8) of the new birth?

Sixth Day—Jesus Christ.

Jesus and the Woman at the Well. John
 4:1-42.

Of what character was the woman?
 Was it necessary for Jesus to go through Sa-
 maria?
 What did He say of Himself? Vv. 14, 26.
 What did He say of Worship and God? V. 24.
 What were the results of this conversation to
 the woman and to the city? Vv. 39-42.

Seventh Day—Summary.

Practical Teachings.

Why did Jesus come? Luke 2:10, 11; John
 3:16, 17.

Ponder the New Birth. Is it necessary now?
 Ask yourself this question: "Have I been
 born again?"

LESSON 2. GALILEAN AND PEREAN MINISTRIES.

Matt. 4:12 to 20:34; Mark 1:14 to 10:52; Luke 4:14 to 19:28; John 5:1 to 12:11.

I. GALILEAN MINISTRY.

First Day—Jesus Christ.

Choosing of the Twelve, and Sermon on the Mount. Luke 6:12-49; Matt. 5 to 7.

How did Christ spend the night before choosing the Twelve?

For what purpose were they chosen?

The Sermon on the Mount spoken at this time, laid down the principles of His Kingdom to the newly-chosen leaders.

Second Day—Jesus Christ.

Feeding the Five Thousand. John 6:13-28.

Why did the crowd follow Jesus?

What did Jesus do before breaking the bread?

This event marked the climax of His popularity (v. 15) and the crisis in His ministry (vv. 26, 27, 66).

Note how He met this temptation. V. 15.

Third Day—Jesus Christ.

Peter's Confession. Matt. 16.

Where did this event take place?

Note the two questions and the difference between them. Vv. 13, 16.

Give the significance of Peter's reply.

Note the significance of Christ's teaching at this time in verses 21, 24 and 26.

Fourth Day—Jesus Christ.

Transfiguration. Matt. 17:1-13; Luke 9:28-36.

What was the character of it?

Who were with Him?

What was the central occurrence?

How were the three affected?

Note the topic of their conversation. Luke 9:31.

II. PEREAN MINISTRY.

Fifth Day—Jesus Christ.

Mission of the Seventy. Luke 10:1-24.

Compare with the mission of the Twelve. Matt. 10.

What success did they have?

Study Jesus' Prayer. Vv. 21, 22.

Sixth Day—Jesus Christ.

Raising of Lazarus. John 11:1-53.

Why did Jesus delay coming? V. 4.

How is death a sleep?

Note Jesus' statement in verses 25, 26.

Study the prayer in verses 41, 42.

What was the effect of this miracle?

Seventh Day—Summary.

Practical Teachings.

Think on these two subjects:

1. The Deity of Jesus.

Can you say what Peter did? Matt. 16:16.

Why do you believe this?

2. The Service of Christ.

He served and called others to serve. Are you one like the twelve and seventy to be sent out to work?

LESSON 3. PASSION WEEK, AND PERIOD OF THE RESURRECTION.

Matt. 21-28; Mark 11-16; Luke 19:29 to end.

John 12:12 to end.

I. THE PASSION WEEK.

First Day—Jesus Christ.

The Triumphal Entry. Matt. 21:1-16. (Sunday).

How did Jesus enter Jerusalem?

What did the people do and say?

What was the significance of this event?

Second Day—Jesus Christ.

The Last Supper. John 13; Luke 22:7-30. (Thursday).

What service did Jesus do for all the disciples before the supper?

Did He have any special lesson in it for them?

What is the Lord's Supper for? Luke 22:19.

To what place did they go after the Supper?

Luke 22:39.

Third Day—Jesus Christ.

The Agony and Betrayal. Luke 22:39-53. (Friday).

Where did these events take place?

Note Christ's anguish of soul.

Study the prayers He offered.

Who led the officers to Jesus?

Fourth Day—Jesus Christ.

The Two Trials.—Jewish and Roman. (Friday).

Note the progress of the trial:

1st, Before Annas. John 18:13.

2nd, Before Caiaphas and the Council. Matt. 26:57.

3rd, He was sent to Pilate, the Governor. Matt. 27:1-2.

4th, Pilate sent Him to Herod. Luke 23:6-12.

5th, Pilate gave final sentence. Matt. 27:24-26.

Fifth Day—Jesus Christ.

The Crucifixion. Luke 23:26-49. (Friday).

At what time was He crucified? Where was it?

Was He crucified alone?

What miraculous event took place? V. 44.

Why did He permit it? Isa. 53:4-6.

II. THE PERIOD OF THE RESURRECTION.**Sixth Day—Jesus Christ.**

Resurrection, Appearances, Ascension. Matt. 28; Mark 16; Luke 24; John 20, 21.

How was the body secured?

Who first came to the tomb?

How many times did Jesus appear between the Resurrection and Ascension?

What great command and promise were linked together at Christ's Ascension? Matt. 28:19, 20.

Seventh Day—Summary.

Practical Teachings.

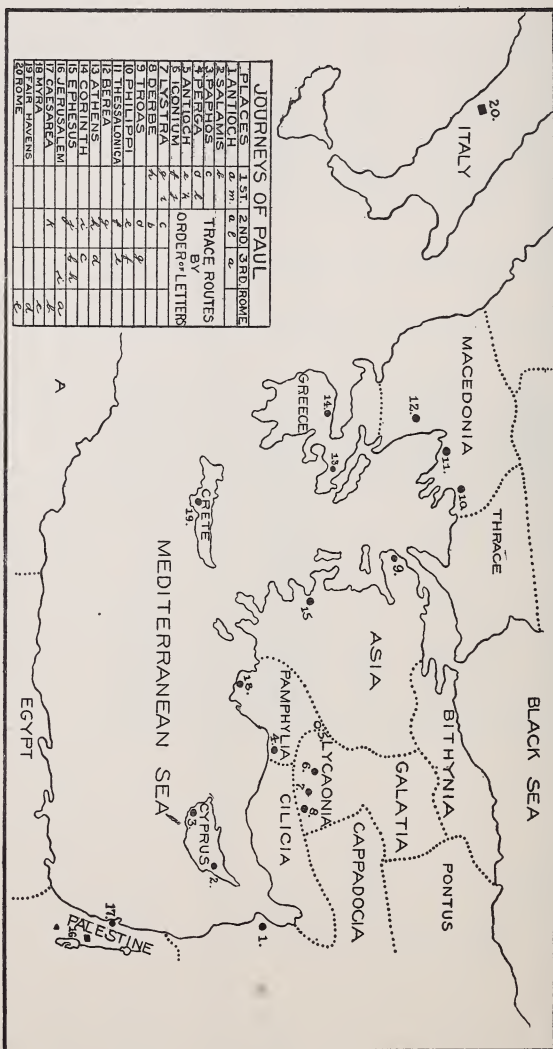
This lesson contains three great truths:

1. Christ's love for us. Rom. 5:6-9.
2. This love constrains us to service. II Cor. 5:14.
3. His love has set before us the blessed hope that He will come again. Acts 1:10-11.

DIVISIONS.	PRINCIPAL PERSONS.	PRINCIPAL EVENTS.	PLACES.	TIME.	SCRIPTURE.
Pentecostal Church.	<i>Peter.</i> John.	PENTECOST. Lame Man Healed. Sin of Ananias and Sapphira. Choosing of the Seven Deacons.	Jerusalem. Jerusalem. Jerusalem. Jerusalem.	A. D. 28 31-32	Acts, 1-6.
Transitional Church.	<i>Stephen.</i> Philip. Peter. Paul. Barnabas.	Martyrdom of Stephen. Preaching of Stephen. Conversion of Cornelius. Conversion of Saul. 1st Missionary Journey.	Jerusalem. Samaria. Desert. Caesarea. Damascus. Island of Cyprus. Antioch. Iconium. Lystra-Derbe. Jerusalem.	33 36 50	Acts, 7. Acts, 8. Acts, 10. Acts, 9. Acts, 13-14. Acts, 15.
Gentile Church.	<i>Paul.</i> Silas.	2nd Missionary Journey.	Troas. Philippi. Thessalonica. Athens. Corinth.	52-54	Acts, 15:36-18-22. (I and II Thess.)

THE APOSTOLIC CHURCH—Continued.

Apollos. Luke.	3rd Missionary Journey.	Ephesus. Philippi. Cæsarea.	54-58	Acts, 18:23-21:17. (I and II Cor.) Gal. and Rom.
	Arrest and Imprisonment.	Jerusalem. Cæsarea.	58 59	Acts, 21:18-26:32.
Mark. Timothy.	Journey to Rome—at Rome.	Rome.	60-62	Acts, 27-28. (Phil. Col. Eph.)
John.	Release and further journeys. Imprisonment and Death. Imprisonment.	Rome. Patmos.	63-68 68	(I Tim. and Titus.) (II Tim.) Revelation.



THE EARLY CHURCH.

LESSON 4. THE PENTECOSTAL CHURCH.

Acts 1:1 to 6:8.

First Day—Peter.

Preparation for Pentecost. Acts 1.

What was Christ's last promise and last command?

What great promise did the angels give?

How many disciples tarried in Jerusalem?

Who was chosen in Judas' place? How?

Second Day—Peter.

The Day of Pentecost. Acts 2.

What time did this happen?

What were the external characteristics?

Describe the gift of tongues.

How many were converted?

Give the characteristics of the believers as seen in 2:41-47.

Third Day—Peter.

The Lame Man Healed. Acts 3.

What was his condition?

By what name healed?

State the effect on the people.

What is the main point in Peter's sermon?

Fourth Day—Peter.

The Beginning of Persecution. Acts 4.

Who arrested the apostles?

What was the secret of their boldness?

Did the arrest stop their preaching?

What happened again after a prayer meeting?

Fifth Day—Peter.

Ananias and Sapphira. Acts 5.

What caused these people to give at all? 4:32,
34, 35.

Was the lie necessary?

What happened to both?

State the effect.

Sixth Day—Peter.

The Choosing of the Seven. Acts 6.

Explain the cause of this action.

What was the Apostles' true work?

Who were chosen and what were their chief
characteristic?

State the direct result.

Seventh Day—Summary.

Practical Teachings.

"Not by might nor by power but by my spirit."
Zech. 4:6. The secret of Christian success is in the
Holy Spirit possessing us. Who is he? How can I
possess him?

LESSON 5. THE TRANSITIONAL CHURCH.

*Acts 7:1 to 15:34.***First Day—Stephen.**

His Defense. Acts 7.

Who was Stephen, and why was he arrested?

Acts 6:5-10.

Trace the history in his defense.

How does he abruptly accuse his hearers?

Describe his death. Who made his face shine?

Second Day—Philip.

Preaching of Philip. Acts 8.

Who was he? Acts 6:5.

Why did he leave Jerusalem?

Was he successful?

Can the power of God be bought?

Trace the steps in the Eunuch's conversion.

Third Day—Saul.

Conversion. Acts 9.

Who was he? Phil. 3:5-6; Acts 22:3.

Why did he go to Damascus?

Describe the scene.

Who led him into the full light?

What did he do at once?

Fourth Day—Peter.

Conversion of Cornelius. Acts 10.

What was his character?

Note how God was preparing seeker and worker at the same time.

What was the effect on Peter of his vision?

Vv. 34-36.

Was the Holy Spirit given to the Gentiles?

Fifth Day—Paul.

First Missionary Journey. Acts 13.

At whose call did these men go forth?

From what place?

Trace the journey on the map.

Sixth Day—Paul.

Council at Jerusalem. Acts 15.

State the cause of the council.

What was Peter's advice?

What did Paul and Barnabas relate?

Give the counsel of James.

What was the general purport of the letter sent out?

Seventh Day—Summary.

Practical Teachings.

Note the prominence of the lay workers here: Stephen, Philip, Ananias—not the apostles only, but the “deacons” were “full of the Holy Spirit” (6:3) and did wonders (6:8).

Consider the place of personal work as brought out in these lessons. Are you a prepared worker as Philip, ready to “run” to the prepared seeker?

LESSON 6. THE GENTILE CHURCH.

*Acts 15:36 to 23:35.***First Day—Paul.**

Second Missionary Journey. Antioch to Philippi. Acts 15:36 to 16:40.

Who was his companion?

From what place did they start?

Trace the journey on the map.

What was the cause of his imprisonment at Philippi?

State its results.

Second Day—Paul.

Second Journey. Thessalonica to Antioch. Acts 17:1 to 18:22.

Trace the journey on the map.

Study carefully Paul's sermon at Athens, noting its tact and argument.

How did God strengthen Paul? When?

How long did Paul stop at Corinth?

Third Day—Paul.

Third Journey. Ephesus. Acts 18:23 to 19:41.

Trace the journey there.

How long was he there?

State the cause and the results of the great revival.

Who was Demetrius, and what did he do?

Fourth Day—Paul.

His Farewells. Acts 20.

Whom did Paul restore to life?

Trace the journey in this chapter.

Read carefully Paul's farewell talk to the Ephesian elders, noting its personal element and tenderness.

How did these people feel toward him?

Fifth Day—Paul.

Return to Jerusalem and Arrest. Acts 21.

Trace the journey to Jerusalem.

What was the cause of his arrest?

How was he rescued?

Sixth Day—Paul.

Imprisonment at Jerusalem. Acts 22 and 23.

Note the difference between Paul's account of his conversion and that found in chapter 9.

What conspiracy was formed against him?

Who found it out?

Where was he sent?

Seventh Day—Summary.

Practical Teachings.

This is a Missionary Lesson. Note:

1. Foreign Missions are of God. Matt. 28: 19, 20; Acts 13:2.

2. Dare you therefore oppose? Matt. 5:19; John 14:15; 15:14.

3. Are you a missionary? John 20:21.

LESSON 7. THE GENTILE CHURCH.—
CONCLUDED.

Acts 24-28; Revelation 1 and 21-22.

First Day—Paul.

At Cæsarea. Acts 24 and 25.

Before what two men was he brought?
How long was he there?
How did his preaching affect Felix?
To whom did he appeal?

Second Day—Paul.

Before Agrippa. Acts 26.

Why was he glad to speak before Agrippa?
Note how personal he was.
What was the verdict of Agrippa about Paul?

Third Day—Paul.

Voyage to Rome. Acts 27.

Trace the journey.
How long out?
What encouragement came in the way?
Where shipwrecked?

Fourth Day—Paul.

At Rome. Acts 28.

Describe his reception.
How long was he there?
To whom did he first preach?
With what effect?

Fifth Day—John.

An Exile on Patmos. Rev. 1.

Why was he on Patmos?
Who appeared to him?

Sixth Day.

The New Jerusalem. Rev. 21 and 22.

The Bible begins with the description of Eden, and closes with a vision of Heaven.

What are its characteristics?

Who are to enter there?

What is our duty? V. 17.

Seventh Day—Summary.

Practical Teachings.

In closing this course, note how the Bible begins and ends with a description of perfection. But between is the record of sin and salvation. What have you learned about the long-suffering of God, His mercy, and forgiveness? Think of how sin marred the works of God, and at what a cost God has redeemed a people for Himself. See Rom. 2:4, last clause.

What a glorious prospect! Here struggle—there rest. Rom. 8:18. Are you prepared for Heaven? We have all suffered from the act in the first Eden—will we all enjoy the glories of the second Paradise?

QUESTIONS PREPARATORY FOR EXAMINATIONS.

The following questions are added as furnishing a standard for examinations. Any student who can answer clearly these will have derived a broad knowledge of the Bible. Review with these questions before you. Crystallize your knowledge around these few facts.

I. INTRODUCTORY LESSONS.

1. Name the books of the Old Testament, and tell how they are grouped.
2. Do the same for the New Testament.
3. Name the three sources of our English Bible.
4. Who was the first English translator?
5. Name two other translations.
6. Give one reason why the Revised Version is the best.
7. Give two reasons why you believe the Bible to be the Word of God.

II. OLD TESTAMENT HISTORY.

In General.

1. Name the five periods of Old Testament history.
2. Name the five great events which mark off these periods.

Period of the Human Race.

1. Name four persons of this period.
2. Give an event in the life of each.

Period of the Chosen Family.

Abraham:

1. Where was his birth-place? Gen. 11:27-31.

2. Give names of wife and sons.
 3. What promise did God make him? Gen. 12: 2, 3.
 4. Name three events in his life that proved him to be a friend of God.
- Isaac:
5. Who were his sons?
- Jacob:
6. In what two transactions did Jacob get the best of his brother?
 7. How many children had he?
 8. Name three great events that happened in his life.
 9. What character did these three events reveal?

Period of Israelitish People.

Moses:

1. What great afflictions came on Jacob's descendants in Egypt?
2. Who was sent to deliver them? Ex. 2.
3. In what three periods is his life divided, and where is each spent?
4. Name five of the ten plagues. Ex. 6-11.
5. What was the purpose of these plagues? Ex. 7:4, 5.
6. What feast was instituted to commemorate their departure? Ex. 12.
7. What was the purpose of the feast? Ex. 13: 13-16.
8. What happened at the Red Sea? Ex. 14.
9. Describe briefly the Tabernacle—size, divisions, furniture, meaning. Ex. 25 to Ex. 27.
10. At what place did Moses receive the Laws and Ten Commandments? Ex. 19.
11. Where are the Ten Commandments recorded? Ex. 20. Name them.

12. How did God feed and lead this people? Ex. 15:22; 16:16.

13. How many years did they wander, and what was the reason? Num. 14:26-35.

14. Name two events during the wilderness journey. Num. 16 and 21.

15. Who were the two faithful spies? Num. 13.

16. Why was Moses deprived from entering the Promised Land? Num. 20:8-12.

Joshua:

17. Who led the people into the Promised Land?

18. What city did they take first, and how? Josh. 6.

19. What was to be the relation between the children of Israel and the people of the land? Deut. 20:16, 17.

The Judges:

20. Name three judges, and give one incident in the life of each.

21. What was the office of the judge? Judges 2:16.

Period of Israelitish Kingdom.

The United Kingdom.

1. Why did the Israelites desire a king?
2. Who was the first king?
3. Why did God reject him? I Sam. 15:23.
4. Who was the second king?
5. Give three events in his life.
6. Who was the third king?
7. What great building did he make?
8. What was his great choice?
9. What books did he write?

The Divided Kingdom.

10. Why was the Kingdom divided? I Kings 12.
11. How many tribes in each Kingdom?

12. Give names of the Kingdoms, and location of each.
13. Who were the first kings of each?
14. What was the general character of the kings of the Northern Kingdom?
15. Give names of three kings of the Northern Kingdom, and for what noted.
16. Give two prophets of the Northern Kingdom, and for what noted.
17. What was the general character of kings of the Southern Kingdom?
18. Give names of three kings of the Southern Kingdom.
19. Give three prophets.
20. Who took both Kingdoms captive?

Period of Jewish Province.

Captivity.

1. What quality of men did Nebuchadnezzar want for his training school? Dan. 1:3, 4.
2. What was the result of the food and drink test? Dan. 1:14, 15.
3. Under how many kings was Daniel permitted to serve?

Restoration.

4. Who led the first return?
5. What was their first work?
6. Who was Ezra?
7. What was Nehemiah's reason for going back to Jerusalem?
8. What benefit came to the Israelites through the captivity?

NEW TESTAMENT HISTORY.

The Life of Christ.

1. Name the six periods into which the life of Christ is divided.
2. Name one important event in each period.
3. Give the substance of each temptation. How did Jesus repel them?
4. What was the great doctrinal truth set forth in the third chapter of John?
5. What event in the life of Jesus changed his ministry from one of popularity to one of opposition?
6. Why did the people turn against Him? See John 6:3, 15; also 26, 27, 66, 7:1.
7. What was Jesus' defense before Pilate? John 18:37.
8. Describe briefly the events connected with the Crucifixion.
9. Describe briefly the events connected with the Resurrection.

The Early Church.

1. Into what periods may the Book of Acts be divided?
2. Name what you think is the most important event in each.
3. Who was Cornelius? Stephen? Barnabas?
4. Name five important cities in Paul's Missionary Journeys.
5. Why was Paul not ashamed of the Gospel of Christ? Rom. 1:16.
6. Describe briefly the life, death and writings of the Apostle John.

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